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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/714,970	11/18/2003	Alex Horng	HORN3171/EM	4591

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EXAMINER

VERDIER, CHRISTOPHER M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

3745

DATE MAILED: 07/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/714,970

Applicant(s)

HORNG ET AL.

Examiner

Christopher Verdier

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 May 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 18 November 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☒ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

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Applicants' amendment dated May 4, 2005 has been carefully considered but is non-persuasive. Claims 1-13 are pending. The claims have been amended to adopt the examiner's suggested claim language. Correction of the above matters is noted with appreciation.

Applicants have argued that amended claim 1 defines over the rejections under 35 USC 103(a) set forth in the previous Office action. More specifically, Applicants have argued that the Taiwanese Patent 540,641 fails to disclose a fan unit spaced apart from an air outlet for allowing cool air to diffuse to a hub portion of the fan unit, and that the Taiwanese Patent fails to disclose a sidewall or any air guiding member for guiding air to a hub portion of a fan unit. Applicants have specifically argued that the Taiwanese Patent '641 only discloses top frame 70 and a housing 52 for accommodating a fan wheel 60, and that the top frame cannot guide air to a hub portion of the fan wheel 60. These arguments are not persuasive, because the added limitation in claim 1, last three lines of "the side wall guiding cool air in the air passageway to diffuse to a hub portion of the fan unit" is new matter. There is no antecedent basis in the original specification for this limitation and it adds new matter. Further, it is unclear from Applicants' disclosure as to how the sidewall guides cooling air to the hub portion of the fan unit, and it is unclear as to which of the multiple disclosed figures would perform this function. To the extent that amended claim 1 is understood, Ko 2004/0201961 (figures 3A-3B) shows a fan having an unnumbered air guiding member formed such that the sectional area of an air outlet side of an air passageway of the air guiding member is smaller than that of an air inlet side of the air passageway, which would function as a sidewall that guides cooling air to the hub portion of the unnumbered fan unit. Chen 6,524,067 (figures 2a-2b) shows a fan 22 having an air guiding

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member 21 formed at 213 such that the sectional area of an air outlet side 212 of an air passageway of the air guiding member is smaller than that of an air inlet side of the air passageway, which would function as a sidewall that guides cooling air to the hub portion of the fan unit 22.

Concerning Applicants' argument that Hong 5,582,506 and Hong 5,552,700 do not disclose a sidewall for guiding air to a hub portion of a fan unit is disclosed, the examiner agrees with this argument. Concerning Applicants' argument that Hong '506 and '700 only disclose a board member 3 attached to a fin member and do not suggest the presently claimed invention, this argument is not persuasive, because Hong '506 and '700 were not relied upon to teach this feature, but were relied upon to teach a heat dissipating fan having an impeller 2 mounted to a base 32 of a cover plate 3, with the impeller being mounted to an upper side of the base of the cover plate (Hong '500), and to teach a heat dissipating fan having an impeller 2 mounted to a base 11 of a cover plate 1, with the impeller being mounted to an underside of the base of the cover plate. With regard to Applicants' argument that there is no reasonable expectation of success for modifying the top frame 70 or the housing 52 of the Taiwanese Patent 540,641 with a sidewall for guiding air to a hub portion of a fan unit, this argument is not persuasive, because both Ko 2004/0201961 and Chen 6,524,067 teach this feature, for the respective purposes of allowing concentrated air streams to provide better heat dissipating performance, and concentrating airflow toward a central area, thus improving heat dissipation.

With regard to Applicants' argument that one of ordinary skill in the art could not possibly, in the absence of hindsight, conceive of using the combination of the top frame member 70 of the Taiwanese Patent 540,641 with a board member 3 of either Hong '506 or '700, in order to arrive as the claimed invention, this argument is not persuasive. Hong '506 was relied upon to teach a heat dissipating fan having an impeller 2 mounted to a base 32 of a cover plate 3, with the impeller being mounted to an upper side of the base of the cover plate, and Hong '700 was relied upon to teach a heat dissipating fan having an impeller 2 mounted to a base 11 of a cover plate 1, with the impeller being mounted to an underside of the base of the cover plate, both for the purpose of securely mounting the impeller to the cover plate. With regard to Applicants' argument that it is impermissible to use hindsight reconstruction of the claimed invention, using applicant's structure as a template and selecting elements from references to fill in the gaps, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). The teachings of Hong '506 and '700 take into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made (teaching a heat dissipating fan having an impeller 2 mounted to a base 32 of a cover plate 3, with the impeller being mounted to an upper side of the base of the cover plate (Hong '506), and teaching a heat dissipating fan having an impeller 2 mounted to a base 11 of a cover plate 1, with the impeller being mounted to an underside of the base of the cover plate (Hong '700)).

***Specification***

The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required:

All the added limitations in claim 1, lines 5-10, starting with “a sidewall, an air passageway defined ... can be expanded”.

The limitation in claim 1, lines 12-13 of reducing the overall thickness of the combination of the fan unit and the air guiding member.

The side inlets being auxiliary side inlets (claim 1, lines 14 and 16).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The added limitation in claim 1, last three lines of “the side wall guiding cool air in the air passageway to diffuse to a hub portion of the fan unit” is new matter. There is no antecedent basis in the original specification for this limitation and it adds new matter.

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The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 1, last three lines recite "the side wall guiding cool air in the air passageway to diffuse to a hub portion of the fan unit". This is inaccurate because it appears from Applicants' disclosure that the sidewall does not function to guide cooling air to the hub portion of the fan unit.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

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invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-2, 5, 7-8, 9, and 11-12, as far as they are definite and understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Taiwanese Patent 540,641 in view of Hong 5,582,506 and either (Ko 2004/0201961 or Chen 6,524,674). The Taiwanese Patent (the figures of pages 8734-8737) discloses a heat dissipating fan substantially as claimed, including a cover plate 70 with an air inlet 54, an impeller 60 including plural blades 66, an air guiding member 52 including an unnumbered sidewall and an unnumbered air passageway defined between a first end and a second end of the sidewall, the first end of the air guiding member connecting to the cover plate in a stacked relationship, and the air guiding member further including an air outlet 56 proximate to the second end of the air guiding member beyond the impeller 60 of fan unit 60, such that the air outlet disposed as the second end can be expanded, a portion of an axial height of one of the blades being received in the air passageway, so as to reduce the overall thickness of the combination of the fan unit and the air guiding member, plural auxiliary side inlets (74, and the inlets defined between elements 72) defined between the cover plate and the air guiding member, with air intake occurring at the same time in the air inlet and in the side inlets when the impeller turns, driving airflow to exit the air outlet in a predetermined direction, with the cover plate including a first engaging portion (posts 72) and the air guiding member including an unnumbered second engaging portion (below posts 72) engaged with the first engaging portion, with the cover plate including plural posts (rectangular posts 72) projecting downward from a



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peripheral portion of an underside of the cover plate, thus reducing the possibility of entrance of alien objects and improving structural strength of the impeller

However, the Taiwanese Patent does not disclose that the impeller is mounted to a base of the cover plate to constitute a fan unit, with the impeller being mounted to an upper side of the base of the cover plate, with plural ribs connected between the cover plate and the base, with the ribs forming plural stationary blades for guiding airflow. Rather, the impeller is mounted to the air guiding member. Additionally, the Taiwanese Patent does not disclose that the side wall guides cool air in the air passageway to diffuse to a hub portion of the fan unit. Additionally, the Taiwanese patent does not disclose a sectional area of an air outlet side of the air passageway being smaller than that of an air inlet side of the air passageway, and does not disclose the air passageway extending in a direction at an angle with an airflow direction, guiding the airflow to the predetermined direction.

Hong '506 (figures 1-3) shows a heat dissipating fan having an impeller 2 mounted to a base 32 of a cover plate 3, with the impeller being mounted to an upper side of the base of the cover plate, with plural ribs 31 connected between the cover plate and the base, with the ribs forming plural stationary blades for guiding airflow, for the purpose of securely mounting the impeller to the cover plate, and allowing a large amount of cooling air to be induced.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to form the fan of Taiwanese Patent 540,641 such that the impeller is

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mounted to a base of the cover plate, with the impeller being mounted to an upper side of the base of the cover plate, with plural ribs connected between the cover plate and the base, with the ribs forming plural stationary blades for guiding airflow, as taught by Hong '506, for the purpose of securely mounting the impeller to the cover plate, and allowing a large amount of cooling air to be induced.

Ko (figures 3A-3B) shows a fan having an unnumbered air guiding member formed such that the sectional area of an air outlet side of an air passageway of the air guiding member is smaller than that of an air inlet side of the air passageway, which functions as a sidewall that guides cooling air to the hub portion of the unnumbered fan unit, with the air passageway extending in a direction at an angle with an airflow direction, guiding the airflow to a predetermined direction, for the purpose of allowing concentrated air streams to provide better heat dissipating performance.

Chen (figures 2a-2b) shows a fan 22 having an air guiding member 21 formed at 213 such that the sectional area of an air outlet side 212 of an air passageway of the air guiding member is smaller than that of an air inlet side of the air passageway, which functions as a sidewall that guides cooling air to the hub portion of the fan unit 22 with the air passageway extending in a direction at an angle with an airflow direction, guiding the airflow to a predetermined direction, for the purpose of concentrating airflow toward a central area, thus improving heat dissipation.

It would have been further obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to form the modified fan of Taiwanese Patent 540,641 such that the side wall guides cool air in the air passageway to diffuse to a hub portion of the fan unit, and such that a sectional area of an air outlet side of the air passageway is smaller than that of an air inlet side of the air passageway, with the air passageway extending in a direction at an angle with an airflow direction, guiding the airflow to the predetermined direction, as taught by Ko, for the purpose of allowing concentrated air streams to provide better heat dissipating performance, or as taught by Chen, for the purpose of concentrating airflow toward a central area, thus improving heat dissipation.

Claims 1-2, 6-9, and 11-12, as far as they are definite and understood, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Taiwanese Patent 540,641 in view of Hong 5,552,700 and either (Ko 2004/0201961 or Chen 6,524,674). The Taiwanese Patent (the figures of pages 8734-8737) discloses a heat dissipating fan substantially as claimed, including a cover plate 70 with an air inlet 54, an impeller 60 including plural blades 66, an air guiding member 52 including an unnumbered sidewall and an unnumbered air passageway defined between a first end and a second end of the sidewall, the first end of the air guiding member connecting to the cover plate in a stacked relationship, and the air guiding member further including an air outlet 56 proximate to the second end of the air guiding member beyond the impeller 60 of fan unit 60, such that the air outlet disposed as the second end can be expanded, a portion of an axial height of one of the blades being received in the air passageway, so as to reduce the overall thickness of the combination of the fan unit and the air guiding member, plural auxiliary side inlets (74, and

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the inlets defined between elements 72) defined between the cover plate and the air guiding member, with air intake occurring at the same time in the air inlet and in the side inlets when the impeller turns, driving airflow to exit the air outlet in a predetermined direction, with the cover plate including a first engaging portion (posts 72) and the air guiding member including an unnumbered second engaging portion (below posts 72) engaged with the first engaging portion, with the cover plate including plural posts (rectangular posts 72) projecting downward from a peripheral portion of an underside of the cover plate, thus reducing the possibility of entrance of alien objects and improving structural strength of the impeller

However, the Taiwanese Patent does not disclose that the impeller is mounted to a base of the cover plate to constitute a fan unit, with the impeller being mounted to an under side of the base of the cover plate, with plural ribs connected between the cover plate and the base, with the ribs forming plural stationary blades for guiding airflow. Rather, the impeller is mounted to the air guiding member. Additionally, the Taiwanese Patent does not disclose that the side wall guides cool air in the air passageway to diffuse to a hub portion of the fan unit. Additionally, the Taiwanese patent does not disclose a sectional area of an air outlet side of the air passageway being smaller than that of an air inlet side of the air passageway, and does not disclose the air passageway extending in a direction at an angle with an airflow direction, guiding the airflow to the predetermined direction.

Hong '700 (figures 1-3) shows a heat dissipating fan having an impeller 2 mounted to a base 11 of a cover plate 1, with the impeller being mounted to an underside of the base of the

cover plate, with plural ribs 101 connected between the cover plate and the base, with the ribs forming plural stationary blades for guiding airflow, for the purpose of securely mounting the impeller to the cover plate.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to form the fan of Taiwanese Patent 540,641 such that the impeller is mounted to a base of the cover plate, with the impeller being mounted to an underside of the base of the cover plate, with plural ribs connected between the cover plate and the base, with the ribs forming plural stationary blades for guiding airflow, as taught by Hong '700, for the purpose of securely mounting the impeller to the cover plate, and allowing a large amount of cooling air to be induced.

Ko (figures 3A-3B) shows a fan having an unnumbered air guiding member formed such that the sectional area of an air outlet side of an air passageway of the air guiding member is smaller than that of an air inlet side of the air passageway, which functions as a sidewall that guides cooling air to the hub portion of the unnumbered fan unit, with the air passageway extending in a direction at an angle with an airflow direction, guiding the airflow to a predetermined direction, for the purpose of allowing concentrated air streams to provide better heat dissipating performance.

Chen (figures 2a-2b) shows a fan 22 having an air guiding member 21 formed at 213 such that the sectional area of an air outlet side 212 of an air passageway of the air guiding

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member is smaller than that of an air inlet side of the air passageway, which functions as a sidewall that guides cooling air to the hub portion of the fan unit 22 with the air passageway extending in a direction at an angle with an airflow direction, guiding the airflow to a predetermined direction, for the purpose of concentrating airflow toward a central area, thus improving heat dissipation.

It would have been further obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to form the modified fan of Taiwanese Patent 540,641 such that the side wall guides cool air in the air passageway to diffuse to a hub portion of the fan unit, and such that a sectional area of an air outlet side of the air passageway is smaller than that of an air inlet side of the air passageway, with the air passageway extending in a direction at an angle with an airflow direction, guiding the airflow to the predetermined direction, as taught by Ko, for the purpose of allowing concentrated air streams to provide better heat dissipating performance, or as taught by Chen, for the purpose of concentrating airflow toward a central area, thus improving heat dissipation.

Claim 3, as far as it is definite and understood, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Taiwanese Patent 540,641 and Hong 5,582,506 and either (Ko 2004/0201961 or Chen 6,524,674) as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Katsui 5,559,674. The modified fan of the Taiwanese Patent shows all of the claimed subject matter except for the first engaging portion including plural through holes and the second engaging

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member including plural posts each having a screw hole aligned with the respective through hole.

Katsui (figure 2) shows a heat dissipating fan having a cover plate 84 with a first engaging portion including unnumbered through holes (filled by screws 92) and an air guiding member 82 having plural posts 85A, 85B, 85C, 85D each having an unnumbered screw hole aligned with the respective through hole, for the purpose of allowing the cover plate to be securely fastened to the air guiding member.

It would have been further obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to form the modified fan of Taiwanese Patent 540,641 such that the first engaging portion includes plural through holes and the second engaging member includes plural posts each having a screw hole aligned with the respective through hole, as taught by Katsui, for the purpose of allowing the cover plate to be securely fastened to the air guiding member.

Claim 4, as far as it is definite and understood, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Taiwanese Patent 540,641 and Hong 5,582,506 and either (Ko 2004/0201961 or Chen 6,524,674) as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Gan 6,817,939. The modified fan of the Taiwanese Patent shows all of the claimed subject matter except for the second engaging portion including plural through holes and the first engaging member including plural posts each having a screw hole aligned with the respective through hole.

Gan shows a heat dissipating fan having a cover plate 40 (element 40 is broadly considered to be a cover plate) and an air guiding member 30, with the cover plate including a first engaging portion (near 42) and the air guiding member including a second engaging portion 312, with the second engaging portion including plural through holes 312 and the first engaging member including plural posts (near 42) each having a screw hole 42 aligned with the respective through hole 312, for the purpose of allowing the cover plate to be securely fastened to the air guiding member.

It would have been further obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to form the modified fan of Taiwanese Patent 540,641 such that the second engaging portion includes plural through holes and the first engaging member includes plural posts each having a screw hole aligned with the respective through hole, as taught by Gan, for the purpose of allowing the cover plate to be securely fastened to the air guiding member.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Taiwanese Patent 540,641 and Hong 5,582,506 and either (Ko 2004/0201961 or Chen 6,524,674) as applied to claim 1 above. The modified Taiwanese Patent (the figures of pages 8734-8737) shows a heat dissipating fan substantially as claimed as set forth above, with the cover plate 70 including plural posts (rectangular posts 72) projecting downward from a peripheral portion of an underside of the cover plate, thus reducing the possibility of entrance of alien objects and improving structural strength of the impeller.



However, the Taiwanese Patent does not show that the air guiding member 52 includes the rectangular posts 72, such that the posts project upward from a peripheral portion of an upper side of the air guiding member.

It would have been further obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to form the modified fan of the Taiwanese Patent such that the air guiding member 52 includes the rectangular posts 72, such that the posts project upward from a peripheral portion of an upper side of the air guiding member, since it has been held that mere reversal of parts is an obvious engineering expedient. *In re Gazda*, 219 F.2d 449, 104 USPQ 400 (CCPA 1955).

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Taiwanese Patent 540,641 and Hong 5,582,506 and either (Ko 2004/0201961 or Chen 6,524,674) as applied to claim 12 above, and further in view of Bendikas 6,457,949. The modified fan of the Taiwanese Patent shows all of the claimed subject matter, including stationary blades, but does not show the stationary blades including an inclining angle opposite to that of the blades.

Bendikas (figure 1) shows a heat dissipating fan near 10 having unnumbered stationary blades that have an inclining angle that is opposite to that of blades of fans 40, 41, 42, for example, for the purpose of smoothly guiding airflow at the fans.

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It would have been further obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to form the modified fan of the Taiwanese Patent such that the stationary blades include an inclining angle opposite to that of the blades, as taught by Bendikas, for the purpose of smoothly guiding airflow at the fan.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

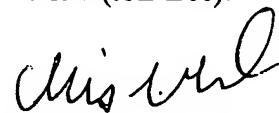
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher Verdier whose telephone number is (571) 272-4824. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 10:00-6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward K. Look can be reached on (571) 272-4820. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

C.V.  
July 22, 2005



Christopher Verdier  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 3745